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ABSTRACT

Educational and occupational aspiration levels of secondary school students (grades 10 to 13) in Midnorthern Ontario, Canada were examined in conjunction with selected social and demographic factors. Data were obtained via 22,158 completed questionnaires (36 items in French and English for males and females) administered in 1972. Major variables examined were: place of residence (the major control variable including farm, village, town, and city); background and home factors (sex, age, language spoken at home, family size, and father's and mother's education level); school factors (grade level, program focus, grades, school proximity); recreation factors (school and non-school sports, church activities, youth clubs, 4-H, school clubs or government, and number of extracurricular activities); mobility factor (willingness to leave the community to find a job). Findings indicated: educational and occupational aspiration levels were related to place of residence and sex differences (aspirations were higher among urban and female youth); educational aspiration levels were related to language spoken at home, father and mother's education level, grade level, academic program, grades, participation levels, and the mobility factor; occupational aspiration levels were related to grade level, academic program and grades, participation in school government or clubs, and number of extracurricular activities. (JC)

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THE EDUCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATIONS OF YOUTH IN MIDNORTHERN ONTARIO

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ABSTRACT

THE EDUCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATIONS OF YOUTH IN MIDNORTHERN ONTARIO

The purpose of this research was to determine the educational and occupational aspiration levels of secondary school students in Grades X and XIII in Midnorthern Ontario, and to determine the relationship, if any, between aspiration levels and selected demographic and social factors of respondents.

Data for this research were obtained from 22,158 students through questionnaires completed at secondary schools early in 1972. Aspiration levels were cross-tabulated against various demographic and social factors and statistical tests utilized to determine the existence of relationships between variables.

Findings indicated that levels of both educational and occupational aspiration were related to residence location and that a larger proportion of youth from urban areas had higher aspirations than youth from rural areas. Findings also showed that proportionately more females had higher levels of educational and occupational aspirations than males.

Educational aspiration levels of youth were related to: usual language spoken at home; fathers' educational attainment; mothers' educational attainment; school grade; focus on academic program and marks; participation in school sports; participation in church activities; participation in school government or clubs; number of extra-curricular activities in which participation occurred; willingness to leave the community to find a job.

Occupational aspiration levels of youth were related to: school grade; focus of academic program and marks; participation in school government or clubs; number of extra-curricular activities in which participation occurred. Various other relationships were observed.

It was hoped that the research findings of the study would contribute to the knowledge in the area of educational and occupational aspirations and would provide further information about secondary school students in Midnorthern Ontario.

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The study which was the foundation for this summary was conducted in part under the contract for research in Agricultural Resource Planning between the University of Guelph and the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Assistance from the Canada Department of Agriculture is also greatly acknowledged.

The authors would like to express their thanks to the numerous people and organizations who helped with this research. In particular the principals, staff, and students of secondary schools in Midnorthern Ontario who co-operated with the researchers are thanked for their participation in this study. The authors, however, accept full responsibility for the data and their interpretation as herein reported. Any errors or omissions are the complete responsibility of the authors.

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THE EDUCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATIONS OF YOUTH IN MIDNORTHERN ONTARIO

Donald J. Blackburn*, Patricia A. Molnar+ and Duane C. Tulloch[x]

I - INTRODUCTION

This is a summary of a research project which examined the educational and occupational aspirations of youth from different residence locations who were attending Grades X to XIII in the secondary schools of Midnorthern Ontario. The study also attempted to determine the relationship, if any, between aspiration levels and selected demographic and social factors of the respondents.

II - PURPOSES OF THE RESEARCH

Canada has experienced an increasing movement of its young people from the rural environment to an urban setting. Since such a large proportion of young people are migrating from rural to urban areas, it is extremely important that these young people be educationally equipped to enter non-farming employment. Faced with the selection of jobs found in an urban milieu, it appears according to findings of related research that an extra burden is placed on rural youth compared to their urban peers because a large proportion are educationally less well prepared.[1]

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[1] For a more detailed discussion of this topic, see Donald J. Blackburn and Patricia J. Story, "A Crisis for Rural Youth", Agrologist, February 1973, and Donald R. Whyte, "Social Determinants of Inter-Community Mobility: An Inventory of Findings", The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, February, 1967.

One of the reasons for the movement of young people at an accelerating rate to urban centres has been attributed to the increasing mechanization of agriculture. Obviously, new patterns of operation on farms require skills and knowledge which were not so necessary when techniques were simpler. It appears, therefore, that whether a youth remains on the farm or seeks employment in an urban centre, it is imperative that this person have a solid educational background.

Educational and occupational aspirations, two closely interwoven concepts, appear to influence educational goals and future occupational choice. Because of this relationship, a knowledge of the educational and occupational aspirations, and those variables which exert influence on these aspirations, may enhance an understanding of the educational and occupational achievements of young people.

The main objectives of the study were to determine the educational and occupational aspiration levels of youth from different residence locations in Midnorthern Ontario and the relationship, if any, between these aspiration levels and selected demographic and social factors of youth. The demographic and social factors which were utilized in this study were classified under the following categories: background and home factors, school factors, recreation factors, and a mobility factor.

III - METHODOLOGY

Data Collection and Population

A questionnaire was devised and pretested early in January, 1972, on Grade IV to VIII students at secondary schools in the Muskoka school region. The Muskoka area was chosen for the pretest because of its similarity to the region under investigation and its proximity to the University of Guelph. After the pretest, a final 36-item questionnaire in English and French, with versions for male and female students, was compiled.

During the months of January to April 1972, a research team conducted the survey of all public and separate secondary schools in Midnorthern Ontario. The population consisted of all Grade X to XIII students in attendance on the days when the researchers were present. A total of 22,158 students completed questionnaires. The schools from this region were classified into the following areas: Nipissing, Sudbury, Central Algoma-North Shore, Sault Ste.Marie, Kirkland Lake-Temiskaming, Hearst-Kapuskasing, and Cochrane-Iroquois Falls-Timmins.

Data were processed with the aid of facilities of the Institute of Computer Science, University of Guelph and Canfarm, Canada Department of

Agriculture at Guelph. The levels of educational and occupational aspiration were cross-tabulated against the selected variables. A chi-square test was used to determine whether or not a significant relationship existed between the variables at the .05 level of significance. A corrected coefficient of contingency was utilized to determine the degree of association when a statistically significant relationship was found.

Educational Aspirations

The distribution of the respondents according to their educational aspiration levels is shown in Table 1. Those students who indicated that they wanted to attend university or community college (17 percent) were considered to have a high educational aspiration level. The intermediate level (46 percent) consisted of respondents who had chosen to attend teachers' college, nursing school, take apprenticeship training, or enroll in some other type of further training. Individuals (21 percent) who answered "no" to the question of furthering their education beyond high school were considered to have low educational aspirations. Those respondents (16 percent) who replied "uncertain" were shown in the uncertain category.

TABLE 1: Distribution of Respondents by Level of Educational Aspiration

Level of Educational Aspiration	Number	Percent
Uncertain	3,496	17%
Low	3,368	16%
Intermediate	4,397	21%
High	9,653	46%
Total	20,914[a]	100%

[a] Does not include 1,244 respondents from whom this information was not ascertained.

Occupational Aspirations

The level of occupational aspiration was formulated by utilizing a scale, which had the same format as Haller's Occupational Aspiration Scale,[1] incorporated into the latter part of the questionnaire. The occupational

[1] See A. O. Haller and I. W. Miller, The Occupational Aspiration Scale: Theory, Structure and Correlates, Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan State University, Technical Bulletin 288, 1963.

aspiration scale was multi-dimensional and included both realistic (the best job one was certain that one could get) and idealistic (the job one would most want to have), short range (after one's education was completed) and long range (when one reached the age of thirty years) dimensions. Each dimension was measured twice on an eight item test and the final score represented a composite of all the dimensions. Extensive testing by Haller provided results which led to the conclusion that this eight item test was a strong indication of a person's level of occupational aspiration. This was the rationale for including only those secondary school students who answered all eight questions on Part V of the questionnaire. It was felt that the respondents who replied to fewer than eight questions would have provided a less accurate assessment of their level of occupational aspirations and therefore these respondents were not included in the calculations.

The occupational prestige ranking for both male and female occupations was based on the Blishen Occupational Class scale.[1] This occupational class scale provided the reference for occupational ranking across Canada. Based on average education, income and sex, this scale ranked occupations from those highest in prestige (class 1) to those lowest in prestige (class 7). Ninety-six occupations (48 male and 48 female) were taken from this scale by determining which occupations would seem most meaningful within a Midnorthern Ontario setting. Each question contained a set of six responses covering the complete range of occupational prestige.

The categorization of the total scores on Part V of the questionnaire into high, high-intermediate, low intermediate, and low levels of occupational aspiration corresponded closely to the divisions in Blishen's Scale. The high level included those occupations which were found in classes 1 and 2 of Blishen's Scale, while the high-intermediate category corresponded to class 3. Similarly, the low-intermediate category was based on occupations in class 4 and the upper part of class 5. Students having low aspirations were those whose scores corresponded to the remainder of class 5, plus classes 6 and 7 of Blishen.

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[1] B. R. Blishen, "The Construction and Use of an Occupational Class Scale" in B. R. Blishen, et.al., etc., Canadian Society, Toronto: The Free Press, 1966, pp.447-485.

A distribution of the occupational aspiration scores is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2: Distribution of Respondents by Level of Occupational Aspiration

Level of Occupational Aspiration	Number	Percent
High	2,788	19%
High-Intermediate	6,331	43%
Low-Intermediate	4,650	31%
Low	982	7%
Total	14,751[a]	100%

[a] does not include 7,407 respondents for whom this information was incomplete as explained earlier.

Residence Location

Residence location, the major control variable, was determined by asking respondents to indicate their place of residence. Findings in Table 3 show that six percent of respondents resided on a farm, ten percent in the country but not on a farm, 16 percent in a village of population less than 2,499, 26 percent in a town of population between 2,500 and 19,199, and 42 percent in a city of over 20,000 people. The young people who indicated that they came from a city would probably have come from one of the following urban centres: North Bay (population 49,187), Sudbury (population 90,535), Sault Ste.Marie (population 80,332), or Timmins (28.542).[1]

TABLE 3: Distribution of Respondents by Residence Location

Location	Number	Percent
Farm	1,215	6%
Village	5,588	26%
Town	5,735	26%
City	9,135	42%
Total	21,673[a]	100%

[a] does not include 79 respondents from whom this information was not accepted.

[1] 1972 Canada Year Book, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1972, pp.1,375-1,376.

IV - SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

This study provided extensive information about the educational and occupational aspirations of young people in Midnorthern Ontario. In this summary only the major findings and conclusions have been included.

Aspirations and Residence Location

Data in Table 4 show that the level of educational aspiration of the respondents was related to their residence location. A significantly higher proportion of students who lived in towns or cities had high educational aspirations compared to those who lived in villages or on farms. On the other hand, a larger proportion of farm youth had low educational aspirations.

TABLE 4: Respondents' Level of Educational Aspiration by Residence Location

Residence Location	Level of Occupational Aspiration				Total	
	Uncertain	Low	Intermed.	High	%	Number
Farm	23%	23	23	31	100%	1,142
Village	20%	20	23	37	100%	5,375
Town	16%	14	21	49	100%	5,535
City	15%	14	20	51	100%	8,862
	$X^2 = 444.98$		P = .001		$\overline{C} = .166$	

The data in Table 5 show that there was also a significant difference in the level of occupational aspiration of the respondents in different residence locations. A larger proportion of respondents who were raised in cities or towns had higher occupational aspirations than those raised in villages or on farms.

TABLE 5: Respondents' Level of Occupational Aspiration by Residence Location

Residence Location	Level of Occupational Aspiration				Total	
	Low	Low Intermed.	High Intermed.	High	%	Number
Farm	16%	37	35	12	100%	792
Village	8%	38	39	15	100%	3,643
Town	6%	30	44	20	100%	3,822
City	5%	29	45	21	100%	6,494
	$X^2 = 324.86$		P = .001		$\overline{C} = .097$	

Both the educational and occupational aspiration levels were relatively lower for youth residing in rural areas than for youth residing in urban areas. Since there is likely to be a relationship between aspirations and eventual achievement, these findings suggest that a somewhat larger proportion of farm youth who seek employment in the non-farm sector will be at a relative disadvantage in our Canadian occupational milieu. It should be recognized, however, that some of the differences may be due to differences in composition among the groups.

Relationship between Aspirations

Data in Table 6 illustrate that there was a relatively strong relationship between the level of educational aspiration and level of occupational aspiration. This relatively high correlation appears to indicate that the two types of aspirations are useful indicators of each other.

Since educational and occupational aspirations are such closely interwoven concepts, it appears logical that if the level of one type of aspiration is raised then the other will also be raised. For example, if young people are given the opportunity to more clearly understand the conditions and amenities associated with a wider range of occupations, the occupational aspirations of these youth might rise. In turn, the level of educational aspiration may also be raised as young people direct their courses of study toward their occupational goal. Farm youth who possess higher educational and occupational qualifications are likely to have an easier time adjusting to the urban occupational milieu if they choose or are forced to move to an urban centre.

TABLE 6: Respondents' Level of Educational Aspiration by Level of Occupational Aspiration

Level of Educational Aspiration	Level of Occupational Aspiration				Total	
	Low	Low Intermed.	High Intermed.	High	%	Number
Uncertain	10%	44	38	8	100%	2,192
Low	15%	48	33	4	100%	2,136
Intermediate	8%	34	45	13	100%	3,062
High	3%	20	47	30	100%	7,073
	x^2 = 1913.97		P = .001	$\overline{C}$ = .383		

Background and Home Factors[1]

Various background and home factors may influence levels of educational and occupational aspirations of youth. In this study, age and size of family were not significantly related to aspiration levels of farm youth, and yet, these were related to aspirations of city youth. In all cases, data indicate that females had higher levels of occupational aspiration than males.

The educational attainment of their parents was related to levels of educational and occupational aspirations for village, town and city youth, but only for educational aspirations of farm youth. Usual language spoken at home can be used as a predictor of level of educational aspiration for all youth, but not for level of occupational aspiration for farm, village or town youth.

Sex. -- The data indicate that there were significant differences between the levels of aspirations for female and male respondents. Proportionately more females from the farm had higher aspirations than males from the farm. As well, females from villages, towns and cities had higher occupational aspirations than males from similar resident locations.

Age. -- Age was directly related to the educational and occupational aspiration levels of respondents from villages, towns and cities. However, the data showed no significant difference between levels of aspiration and the age of students who resided on farms.

Usual Language Spoken at Home. -- Language was related to the educational aspiration level of all respondents, and to the occupational aspiration level of respondents from the city. In all these residence categories, proportionately more English-speaking young people had higher aspirations than those who spoke French. In responses from farm, village and town youth, there were no significant differences in their occupational aspirations and the language they spoke at home, although there was a difference for [illegible] youth from the city. Respondents from the city who spoke languages [illegible]r than English or French had relatively high educational and occupational aspirations.

Size of Family. — A relationship was found between levels of educational and occupational aspiration and size of family for respondents from towns and cities, while only a relationship between level of educational aspiration and size of family existed for respondents from villages. The findings illustrate that young people from smaller families in towns and cities tended to have relatively high aspirations. Farm youths' aspiration levels were not related to size of family, nor was the occupational aspiration level of young people from villages.

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[1] Data for the background and home factors are included in Appendix Table 1.

Father's Educational Attainment. -- The data support previous studies that fathers with high educational attainment exert influence on their children to aspire to high levels of education. In addition, these data also illustrate that the higher the father's educational attainment, the higher the occupational aspiration level of the village, town and city youth. Farm youth's occupational aspiration levels in this study did not appear to be influenced by the father's educational attainment.

Mother's Educational Attainment. -- Research indicates that children of mothers with high educational level tend to have high educational and occupational aspiration levels. There was a positive correlation between the mother's educational level and the levels of educational and occupational aspirations of village, town and city youth but only with the educational aspiration level of farm youth. The occupational aspirations of farm youth were not related to the mother's level of education.

School Factors[1]

Grade, focus of program, and academic marks were found to be indicators of levels of educational and occupational aspiration for farm, village, town and city youth. The distance which a student travels from home to school does not appear to be a predictor of levels of aspiration for farm and city youth, but it is for village and town youth.

It is evident that those students who are in academic courses, who are in Grade XIII, or those who have academic marks of eighty percent or over, were relatively higher in educational and occupational aspirations than those students who were classified in the other categories.

In a comparison of residence locations, a higher proportion of city youth had relatively higher aspiration levels than farm, village and town youth when these three school factors were examined.

Students' Grade. -- The data show that there was a direct relationship between grade level and aspirations for all students. A substantially larger proportion of Grade XIII students had higher aspiration levels than students in other grades. Relatively more farm youth were uncertain as to their future occupational plans. However, this uncertainty decreased as the students entered higher grades. Proportionately more students from farms in all grades had lower educational and occupational aspirations than students from other residence locations.

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[1] Data for the School Factors are included in Appendix Table 2.

Focus of Program. -- One might reasonably hypothesize that students in academic courses would have proportionately higher aspiration levels. The data show this belief to be true for all academic students. The business students had the highest proportion of low educational aspirations, while the technical students had the highest proportion of low occupational aspirations.

Academic Marks. -- There was a relationship between students' marks and levels of aspirations. It appeared that the higher a student's marks, the greater the proportion with high educational and occupational aspirations.

Distance from Home to School. -- It had been thought that the greater the distance that farm students had to travel to school, the lower would be their aspirations. However, the findings show that there was no significant difference between levels of educational and occupational aspiration and distance from home to school for both farm and city youth. There was a relationship between the variables for village and town youth. From trends in the data, it appears that proportionately more of those students who travelled over ten miles to school tended to be lower in aspiration than others in the same residence grouping.

Recreation Factors[1]

Participation in school government or clubs, and the number of extra-curricular activities in which participation occurred, are predictors of levels of aspirations for all youth. Participation in school sports and church activities are predictors of educational and occupational aspiration levels for village, town and city youth, but not for level of occupational aspiration for farm youth. Other indicators of levels of aspiration are weekly participation in non-school sports and youth groups for village, town and city youth, but not for farm youth.

School Sports. -- There were correlations between level of educational aspiration and school sports for students in the four residence locations. In addition, there were significant differences between level of occupational aspiration and school sports for all students except those from the farm. Moreover, it appeared that as the students became more involved with school sports, their levels of educational and occupational aspiration tended to become relatively higher. It might be interesting to note that a greater percentage of city youth (41 percent) as compared to farm youth (31 percent) participated in one hour or more of school sports.

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[1] Data for the Recreation Factors are included in Appendix Table 3.

Non-School Sports. -- The data illustrate that a larger proportion of students who did not participate in non-school sports had lower educational and occupational aspirations than those students who did participate Proportionally more non-participating respondents were uncertain about their future educational plans. Although there were correlations between levels of educational and occupational aspirations and non-school sports for village, town and city youth, there were no significant differences for farm youth.

Church Activities. -- The variable of church activities was inversely related to educational aspiration level for all students. In addition, it was related to occupational aspiration level for village, town and city youth, but not for farm youth. Relatively more students who were involved in church activities for seven or more hours per week had lower educational and occupational aspirations. In all residence locations, nearly four-fifths of the students did not report any participation in church activities.

Youth Clubs or Groups. -- There were relatively weak relationships between educational and occupational aspirations and participation in youth clubs or groups for village, town and city youth, but there were no significant relationships for farm youth. A larger proportion of youth with low aspirations indicated that they did not participate in any youth club or group activities. In addition, more of the latter young people were uncertain about their future educational goals.

4-H. -- Although the 4-H program is firmly established in the Province of Ontario, it was primarily concerned with farm youth. It was not unexpected to find that there was no relationship with educational and occupational aspirations and participation in 4-H for young people in the city. There were weak relationships between level of educational aspiration and participation in 4-H for farm and town youth, but none for village and city youth. There was no correlation between level of occupational aspiration and participation in 4-H for farm youth, but there was for village youth. Only a small percentage (17 percent) of the farm students participated in 4-H activities for one hour or more per week. Nonetheless, the data illustrate that proportionately more farm students who spent five or more hours per week participating in 4-H activities had higher educational aspirations.

School Government or Clubs. -- The data illustrate that there was a relationship between levels of aspirations and participation in school government or clubs. It appeared that proportionately more students from the farm had a lower participation rate than those students from the city. An examination of data show results similar to the previous mentioned recreation factors. It seems that the more hours a student spends utilizing his leisure time in organized activities, the higher his educational and occupational aspirations.

Number of Extra-Curricular Activities. — Based on earlier findings one might expect that students who participated in a number of extra-curricular

activities would have higher aspirations. These data show this speculation to be true. In all residence locations, proportionately more students who participated in four or more activities had higher educational and occupational aspirations. They also appeared relatively less uncertain about their future educational plans.

Mobility Factor[1]

A willingness to leave the community to find a job is an indication of levels of educational and occupational aspiration for village, town and city youth. This variable is also a predictor of level of educational aspiration for farm youth, but not for level of occupational aspiration.

Willingness to Leave the Community to Find a Job. -- The data show that a willingness to leave the community to find a job was related to educational aspirations for students in all residence locations. There was a significant relationship between levels of occupational aspiration and a willingness to leave the community for village, town and city youth, but not for farm youth.

In all cases, a larger proportion of students who expressed uncertainty about their williness to leave the community showed uncertainty about their future educational intentions. Relatively more students who wanted to leave their communities to find a job had higher educational and occupational aspiration levels than those students who wanted to stay in their communities.

V - IMPLICATIONS

This research provided information about the factors which may influence the aspirations of young people in Midnorthern Ontario. After having completed the comparisons, the major findings showed that a larger proportion of young people from urban areas had relatively higher educational and occupational aspirations than their rural counterparts. Although the data indicated that such differences may exist, it is not the intention of the authors to suggest that all aspirations should be high or to dwell at length on methods which might raise aspirations to higher levels. Rather, our concern is that people who are in positions to propose and initiate change will have a greater understanding of this aspiration gap and its possible implications for equitable future occupational choice and achievement.

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[1] Data for the Mobility Factor are included in Appendix Table 4.

An increased understanding of the needs and special requirements of potentially migrant rural students by guidance counsellors, teachers and administrators would be beneficial in the planning of school programs geared to help these students widen their horizons. Since length of program, focus of program, grade and academic marks appear to be predictors of aspiration levels, guidance staff may be better able to work closely with students who are less aware of the opportunities which are dependent upon these factors. Instead of assuming that many rural students are less capable of coping with the heavier academic schedule of studies, and thus channeling them into vocationally oriented programs, counsellors might more strongly encourage rural students having academic potential to enroll in academic programs.

Previous studies have shown that proportionately more rural students are less aware of the range of educational needs and occupational opportunities which are available to them. It appears that many rural youth who plan to farm tend to be less concerned about other occupational alternatives. By locking out these potential employment opportunities, students planning to farm may be at a disadvantage if these plans do not materialize. Left without extensive educational qualifications, and less aware of viable occupational alternatives, these students might experience greater difficulty in adapting to a new work environment. Improved design and utilization of information which describes the variety of occupations (many existing predominantly in an urban environment) might allow rural students to become more aware of the occupational alternatives which are open to them. In turn, this occupational awareness might motivate an expanded awareness of educational needs.

Rural parents appear to be in a position to exert relatively more influence on their children, compared to urban parents, according to other studies. Since proportionately more rural parents had lower educational attainment levels themselves, and since many of them in turn may have a limited view of the importance of education in assisting their children in future non-farm job attainment, there may be wisdom in more extensive involvement of these parents in counselling programs. Direct involvement may broaden their view and increase their ability to more knowledgeably and effectively support their children in shaping their aspirations and plans.

Since involvement of youth in extra-curricular activities appears to be related to level of educational and occupational aspirations, public agencies such as those offering youth programs or recreational activities, might increase their contact with young people from rural areas. For example, this study showed that participation by farm students in 4-H activities was at a relatively low level. Nonetheless, those students who were very active in 4-H had higher aspirations. This finding suggests that an expanded 4-H program might prove beneficial particularly for those who might be forced to leave the farm. Perhaps the exposure to active and

varied programs under the leadership of qualified 4-H personnel would provide an incentive for young people to reassess their outlook on the future.

Although parents, teachers and guidance counsellors are the main adults with whom secondary school students have daily contact, there are other people who may benefit from being aware of differences in the aspirations of youth. For example, professional staff of both the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Colleges and Universities might better appreciate the need for instituting expanded programs to aid in making more equitable the educational perspectives and opportunities of young people from rural and urban environments.

No doubt a combination of the efforts of various groups would assure more realistic and equitable aspirations and opportunities for rural young people. Otherwise a larger proportion of rural youth are likely to continue to be relatively disadvantaged compared to their urban peers if moving into a non-farm occupational milieu.

APPENDIX TABLES

APPENDIX TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS' LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATION BY BACKGROUND AND HOME FACTORS ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE LOCATION

Residence Location	Background and Home Factors		Educational Aspiration						Occupational Aspiration					
			Uncertain	Low	Int.	High	Total %	Total No.	Low	Low-Int.	High-Int.	High	Total %	Total No.
Farm	Sex	Male	27%	24	20	29	100%	603	24%	41	26	9	100%	435
		Female	19%	21	25	35	100%	531	7%	33	45	15	100%	352
			X^2 = 15.12		P = .002		$\bar{C}$ = .167		X^2 = 63.30		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .338	
	Age	15 or younger	20%	21	25	34	100%	242	13%	33	39	15	100%	191
		16	26%	20	27	27	100%	304	16%	39	34	11	100%	203
		17	22%	25	20	33	100%	317	13%	39	34	9	100%	213
		18	22%	24	17	37	100%	183	13%	41	32	14	100%	125
		19 or older	29%	23	24	24	100%	91	25%	30	34	11	100%	56
			X^2 = 18.61		P = N.S.				X^2 = 12.9972		P = N.S.			
	Usual Language	English	20%	24	21	35	100%	727	15%	38	35	12	100%	521
		French	26%	21	26	27	100%	229	19%	33	31	17	100%	150
		French & English	33%	19	28	20	100%	106	13%	43	36	8	100%	67
		Other	28%	20	21	31	100%	64	17%	41	40	2	100%	47
			X^2 = 23		P = .01		$\bar{C}$ = .169		X^2 = 11.5659		P = N.S.			
	Size of Family	One	21%	15	32	32	100%	19	14%	43	22	21	100%	14
		Two	15%	31	23	31	100%	83	11%	39	39	11	100%	54
		Three	19%	18	27	36	100%	121	15%	37	35	12	100%	91
		Four	20%	22	21	37	100%	178	21%	32	34	13	100%	126
		Five or more	26%	23	22	29	100%	730	15%	39	35	11	100%	502
			X^2 = 16.95		P = N.S.				X^2 = 7.3256		P = N.S.			
	Fathers' Education	Grade 8 or less	23%	24	24	29	100%	734	17%	40	32	11	100%	492
		Some High School	22%	19	22	37	100%	192	14%	34	41	11	100%	141
		Graduate from HS	28%	14	19	39	100%	64	8%	39	38	15	100%	52
		Higher Education	12%	26	20	42	100%	89	18%	26	40	16	100%	76
			X^2 = 17.29		P = .0443		$\bar{C}$ = .15		X^2 = 12.31		P = N.S.			
	Mothers' Education	Grade 8 or less	25%	24	24	27	100%	580	16%	39	33	12	100%	396
		Some High School	21%	22	25	32	100%	281	18%	36	34	12	100%	201
		Graduate from HS	17%	26	15	42	100%	129	9%	37	41	13	100%	87
		Higher Education	20%	12	20	48	100%	109	17%	33	41	9	100%	86
			X^2 = 32.66		P = .0002		$\bar{C}$ = .203		X^2 = 6.74		P = N.S.			

Residence Location	Background and Home Factors		Educational Aspiration: Uncertain	Low	Int.	High	Total %	Total No.	Occupational Aspiration: Low	Low-Int.	High-Int.	High	Total %	Total No.
Village	Sex	Male	21%	19	20	40	100%	2606	12%	41	33	14	100%	1864
		Female	18%	22	26	34	100%	2756	4%	35	44	17	100%	1773
			X^2 = 45.83		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .136		X^2 = 107.96		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .209	
	Age	15 or younger	21%	16	23	40	100%	1147	7%	34	40	19	100%	811
		16	21%	20	24	35	100%	1550	9%	38	36	17	100%	1035
		17	19%	22	24	36	100%	1415	3%	39	41	12	100%	945
		18	16%	23	22	39	100%	905	6%	38	42	14	100%	622
		19 or older	20%	22	22	36	100%	341	12%	43	31	14	100%	219
			X^2 = 38.42		P = .0001		$\bar{C}$ = .098		X^2 = 37.24		P = .0002		$\bar{C}$ = .116	
	Usual Language	English	20%	20	21	31	100%	3691	8%	38	39	15	100%	2546
		French	26%	19	29	26	100%	711	9%	36	36	19	100%	470
		French & English	25%	22	27	26	100%	737	8%	37	40	15	100%	473
		Other	24%	22	19	35	100%	202	12%	43	34	11	100%	134
			X^2 = 129.05		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .183		X^2 = 13.9697		P = N.S.			
	Size of Family	One	17%	19	23	41	100%	127	4%	36	44	16	100%	92
		Two	15%	17	20	48	100%	510	7%	33	40	20	100%	350
		Three	17%	19	19	45	100%	897	8%	34	41	17	100%	625
		Four	16%	16	26	42	100%	1015	8%	38	39	15	100%	703
		Five or more	23%	23	24	30	100%	2769	9%	40	37	14	100%	1839
			X^2 = 124.69		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .167		X^2 = 20.4366		P = N.S.			
	Fathers' Education	Grade 8 or less	23%	24	24	29	100%	2586	11%	42	36	11	100%	1675
		Some High School	17%	18	22	43	100%	1296	7%	34	43	16	100%	918
		Graduate from HS	17%	15	24	44	100%	625	5%	36	43	16	100%	459
		Higher Education	12%	12	19	57	100%	529	5%	29	40	26	100%	405
			X^2 = 204.61		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .222		X^2 = 105.79		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .192	
	Mothers' Education	Grade 8 or less	23%	25	25	27	100%	2125	10%	41	37	12	100%	1336
		Some High School	18%	18	23	41	100%	1546	7%	38	40	15	100%	1058
		Graduate from HS	16%	17	23	44	100%	884	7%	36	39	18	100%	638
		Higher Education	12%	13	16	57	100%	592	6%	29	42	23	100%	440
			X^2 = 237.68		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .236		X^2 = 59.09		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .144	

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

Residence Location	Background and Home Factors		Educational Aspiration: Uncertain	Low	Int.	High	Total %	Total No.	Occupational Aspiration: Low	Low-Int.	High-Int.	High	Total %	Total No.
Town	Sex	Male	16%	13	17	54	100%	2752	10%	31	41	18	100%	2007
		Female	14%	15	25	46	100%	2764	2%	27	48	23	100%	1805
			X^2 = 65.63		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .148		X^2 = 115.56		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .211	
	Age	15 or younger	16%	10	20	54	100%	1216	4%	27	45	24	100%	808
		16	18%	12	23	47	100%	1485	5%	30	44	21	100%	1029
		17	14%	16	20	50	100%	1427	8%	29	43	20	100%	1013
		18	14%	19	19	48	100%	1008	6%	31	44	19	100%	694
		19 or older	13%	15	23	49	100%	380	6%	33	46	15	100%	265
			X^2 = 66.		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .12		X^2 = 22.82		P = .05		$\bar{C}$ = .069	
	Usual Language	English	14%	14	19	53	100%	3829	5%	30	45	20	100%	2687
		French	21%	14	28	37	100%	659	7%	30	40	23	100%	446
		French & English	17%	17	27	39	100%	847	7%	29	43	21	100%	554
		Other	11%	12	13	64	100%	169	9%	25	45	21	100%	116
			X^2 = 128.07		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .181		X^2 = 9.3981		P = N.S.			
	Size of Family	One	21%	6	24	49	100%	127	4%	26	40	30	100%	92
		Two	13%	11	16	60	100%	724	5%	28	44	23	100%	517
		Three	14%	12	18	56	100%	1105	4%	28	46	22	100%	971
		Four	15%	14	20	51	100%	1172	6%	29	47	18	100%	813
		Five or more	17%	16	24	43	100%	2352	7%	32	42	19	100%	1593
			X^2 = 106.41		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .152		X^2 = 23.56		P = .0233		$\bar{C}$ = .091	
	Fathers' Education	Grade 8 or less	18%	19	24	39	100%	2068	7%	34	44	15	100%	1379
		Some High School	14%	13	22	51	100%	1467	5%	29	44	22	100%	1046
		Graduate from HS	13%	11	18	58	100%	800	5%	29	44	22	100%	571
		Higher Education	10%	8	14	68	100%	844	4%	22	46	28	100%	628
			X^2 = 254.68		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .244		X^2 = 69.31		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .154	
	Mothers' Education	Grade 8 or less	18%	19	24	39	100%	1692	8%	32	43	17	100%	1155
		Some High School	16%	13	22	49	100%	1630	4%	32	45	19	100%	1132
		Graduate from HS	12%	13	18	57	100%	1137	6%	27	43	24	100%	791
		Higher Education	11%	9	16	64	100%	855	3%	25	46	26	100%	623
			X^2 = 176.62		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .021		X^2 = 49.61		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .129	

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

Residence Location	Background and Home Factors		Educational Aspiration: Uncertain	Low	Int.	High	Total %	Total No.	Occupational Aspiration: Low	Low-Int.	High-Int.	High	Total %	Total No.
Town	Sex	Male	16%	13	17	54	100%	2752	10%	31	41	18	100%	2007
		Female	14%	15	25	46	100%	2764	2%	27	48	23	100%	1805
			x^2 = 65.63		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .148		x^2 = 115.56		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .211	
	Age	15 or younger	10%	10	20	54	100%	1216	4%	27	45	24	100%	808
		16	18%	12	23	47	100%	1485	5%	30	44	21	100%	1029
		17	14%	16	20	50	100%	1427	8%	29	43	20	100%	1013
		18	14%	19	19	48	100%	1008	6%	31	44	19	100%	694
		19 or older	13%	15	23	49	100%	380	6%	33	46	15	100%	265
			x^2 = 66.		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .12		x^2 = 22.82		P = .05		$\bar{C}$ = .089	
	Usual Language	English	14%	14	19	53	100%	3829	5%	30	45	20	100%	2687
		French	21%	14	28	37	100%	659	7%	30	40	23	100%	446
		French & English	17%	17	27	39	100%	847	7%	29	43	21	100%	554
		Other	11%	12	13	64	100%	169	9%	25	43	21	100%	116
			x^2 = 128.07		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .181		x^2 = 9.3981		P = N.S.			
	Size of Family	One	21%	6	24	49	100%	127	4%	26	40	30	100%	92
		Two	13%	11	16	60	100%	724	5%	28	44	23	100%	517
		Three	14%	12	18	56	100%	1105	4%	28	46	22	100%	971
		Four	15%	14	20	51	100%	1172	6%	29	47	18	100%	813
		Five or more	17%	16	24	43	100%	2352	7%	32	42	19	100%	1593
			x^2 = 106.41		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .152		x^2 = 23.56		P = .0233		$\bar{C}$ = .091	
	Fathers' Education	Grade 8 or less	18%	19	24	39	100%	2068	7%	34	44	15	100%	1379
		Some High School	14%	13	22	51	100%	1467	5%	29	44	22	100%	1046
		Graduate from HS	13%	11	18	58	100%	800	5%	29	44	22	100%	571
		Higher Education	10%	8	14	68	100%	844	4%	22	46	28	100%	628
			x^2 = 254.68		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .244		x^2 = 69.31		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .154	
	Mothers' Education	Grade 8 or less	18%	19	24	39	100%	1692	8%	32	43	17	100%	1155
		Some High School	16%	13	22	49	100%	1630	4%	32	45	19	100%	1132
		Graduate from HS	12%	13	18	57	100%	1137	6%	27	43	24	100%	791
		Higher Education	11%	9	16	64	100%	855	3%	25	46	26	100%	623
			x^2 = 176.62		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .021		x^2 = 49.61		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .129	

Residence Location	Background and Home Factors		Educational Aspiration: Uncertain	Low	Int.	High	Total %	Total No.	Occupational Aspiration: Low	Low-Int.	High-Int.	High	Total %	Total No.
City	Sex	Male	15%	12	17	56	100%	4614	8%	29	41	22	100%	3446
		Female	14%	17	22	47	100%	4228	2%	27	51	20	100%	3033
			X^2 = 65.63		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .148		X^2 = 115.56		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .211	
	Age	15 or younger	13%	11	20	56	100%	1742	5%	26	43	26	100%	1328
		16	16%	12	21	51	100%	2490	4%	28	46	22	100%	1789
		17	15%	16	20	49	100%	2334	6%	30	45	19	100%	1712
		18	14%	15	17	53	100%	1616	5%	29	47	19	100%	1178
		19 or older	16%	19	22	43	100%	651	5%	33	49	13	100%	468
			X^2 = 69.65		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .098		X^2 = 53.67		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .11	
	Usual Language	English	14%	14	18	54	100%	6708	5%	28	46	21	100%	4961
		French	22%	17	28	33	100%	535	7%	29	40	24	100%	370
		French & English	21%	15	27	37	100%	997	6%	30	44	20	100%	715
		Other	12%	11	18	59	100%	578	5%	22	52	21	100%	422
			X^2 = 219.21		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .186		X^2 = 18.77		P = .0272		$\bar{C}$ = .064	
	Size of Family	One	15%	11	19	55	100%	301	2%	27	50	21	100%	232
		Two	13%	12	17	58	100%	1476	5%	25	45	25	100%	1132
		Three	13%	11	18	58	100%	1975	5%	26	47	22	100%	1439
		Four	13%	13	19	55	100%	1797	5%	28	46	21	100%	1359
		Five or more	18%	17	22	43	100%	3245	6%	32	44	18	100%	2286
			X^2 = 173.18		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .153		X^2 = 53.34		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .101	
	Fathers' Education	Grade 8 or less	17%	20	23	40	100%	2969	8%	33	44	15	100%	2135
		Some High School	15%	13	20	52	100%	2471	5%	29	47	19	100%	1834
		Graduate from HS	13%	11	19	57	100%	1395	4%	27	46	23	100%	1059
		Higher Education	9%	7	12	72	100%	1504	2%	20	46	32	100%	1142
			X^2 = 441.01		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .257		X^2 = 199.93		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .199	
	Mothers' Education	Grade 8 or less	18%	19	24	39	100%	2554	7%	33	44	16	100%	1819
		Some High School	15%	14	20	51	100%	2760	5%	30	45	20	100%	2029
		Graduate from HS	12%	12	18	58	100%	1983	3%	26	48	23	100%	1511
		Higher Education	10%	7	14	69	100%	1238	3%	21	45	31	100%	936
			X^2 = 340.64		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .221		X^2 = 150.98		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .172	

APPENDIX TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS' LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION AND OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATION BY SCHOOL FACTORS ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE LOCATION

Residence Location	School Factors		Educational Aspiration						Occupational Aspiration					
			Uncertain	Low	Int.	High	Total %	Total No.	Low	Low-Int.	High-Int.	High	Total %	Total No.
Farm	Grade	10	26%	25	25	24	100%	442	16%	42	32	10	100%	322
		11	26%	25	20	29	100%	297	23%	32	33	12	100%	201
		12	21%	21	26	32	100%	286	11%	39	41	9	100%	183
		13	11%	9	13	67	100%	106	10%	31	37	22	100%	81
			X^2 = 79.26		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .281		X^2 = 27.28		P = .01		$\bar{C}$ = .218	
	Focus of Program	Academic	18%	13	23	46	100%	561	8%	34	39	19	100%	428
		Technical	30%	31	25	14	100%	319	32%	47	20	1	100%	215
		Business	27%	34	19	20	100%	219	13%	35	46	6	100%	128
			X^2 = 141.45		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .391		X^2 = 121.21		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .427	
	Academic Marks	59% or less	28%	40	27	5	100%	186	32%	28	24	16	100%	276
		60 - 69%	15%	40	37	8	100%	319	23%	24	24	29	100%	490
		70 - 79%	11%	35	37	17	100%	201	18%	18	20	44	100%	271
		80% or more	7%	26	38	29	100%	72	12%	14	17	57	100%	86
			X^2 = 62.09		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .306		X^2 = 83.86		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .296	
	Distance in Miles	Less than 1	26%	27	15	32	100%	62	22%	40	33	5	100%	45
		1 - 2.9	22%	21	24	33	100%	117	14%	31	42	13	100%	87
		3 - 3.9	18%	21	24	37	100%	100	9%	35	40	16	100%	63
		5 - 9.9	28%	19	23	30	100%	258	15%	43	32	10	100%	179
		10 or more	22%	24	23	31	100%	595	18%	37	33	12	100%	414
			X^2 = 9.49		P = N.S.				X^2 = 12.55		P = N.S.			

Residence Location	School Factors		Educational Aspiration						Occupational Aspiration					
			Uncertain	Low	Int.	High	Total %	Total No.	Low	Low-Int.	High-Int.	High	Total %	Total No.
Village	Grade	10	23%	22	25	30	100%	2038	9%	42	35	14	100%	1365
		11	21%	21	24	34	100%	1587	9%	36	39	16	100%	1067
		12	16%	21	21	42	100%	1301	7%	36	42	15	100%	859
		13	6%	5	20	69	100%	405	1%	29	46	24	100%	293
			X^2 = 277.14		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .249		X^2 = 62.08		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .146	
	Focus of Program	Academic	13%	11	24	52	100%	2666	5%	28	43	24	100%	1903
		Technical	26%	25	27	22	100%	1319	16%	51	28	5	100%	888
		Business	26%	36	18	20	100%	1246	7%	45	41	7	100%	765
			X^2 = 765.29		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .414		X^2 = 421.94		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .377	
	Academic Marks	59% or less	25%	29	24	22	100%	1392	12%	45	34	9	100%	941
		60 - 69%	19%	19	25	37	100%	2326	8%	40	40	12	100%	1539
		70 - 79%	16%	13	22	49	100%	1294	5%	30	41	24	100%	910
		80% or more	10%	12	15	63	100%	253	5%	17	41	37	100%	198
			X^2 = 319.13		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .269		X^2 = 246.04		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .285	
	Distance in Miles	Less than 1	19%	18	23	40	100%	872	7%	34	42	17	100%	576
		1 - 2.9	18%	20	24	38	100%	1000	7%	35	41	17	100%	702
		3 - 3.9	18%	21	19	42	100%	604	8%	34	39	19	100%	413
		5 - 9.9	18%	20	25	37	100%	867	3%	40	36	16	100%	613
		10 or more	21%	22	23	34	100%	1985	9%	40	38	13	100%	1319
			X^2 = 27.68		P = .0061		$\bar{C}$ = .033		X^2 = 28.83		P = .0042		$\bar{C}$ = .103	

TABLE 2.(CONTINUED)

Residence Location	School Factors		Educational Aspiration: Uncertain	Low	Int.	High	Total %	Total No.	Occupational Aspiration: Low	Low-Int.	High-Int.	High	Total %	Total No.
Town	Grade	10	19%	15	22	44	100%	1873	7%	31	43	19	100%	1229
		11	17%	16	22	45	100%	1582	6%	31	44	19	100%	1103
		12	13%	15	20	52	100%	1451	5%	28	46	21	100%	1019
		13	5%	7	15	73	100%	590	4%	24	47	25	100%	448
			x^2 = 196.26		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .209		x^2 = 23.98		P = .0043		$\bar{C}$ = .095	
	Focus of Program	Academic	11%	7	19	63	100%	3281	4%	22	46	28	100%	2342
		Technical	20%	20	29	31	100%	1063	15%	43	35	7	100%	753
		Business	24%	30	16	30	100%	1072	4%	40	48	8	100%	669
			x^2 = 769.45		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .409		x^2 = 449.66		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .379	
	Academic Marks	59% or less	21%	24	24	31	100%	1209	11%	37	42	10	100%	817
		60 - 69%	15%	15	22	48	100%	2423	6%	32	46	16	100%	1663
		70 - 79%	13%	7	18	62	100%	1432	3%	24	43	30	100%	1016
		80% or more	7%	4	10	79	100%	357	2%	15	45	38	100%	264
			x^2 = 433.20		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .306		x^2 = 243.44		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .277	
	Distance in Miles	Less than 1	15%	12	19	54	100%	2721	6%	28	45	21	100%	1887
		1 - 2.9	14%	15	21	50	100%	1679	5%	30	46	19	100%	1157
		3 - 3.9	16%	19	23	42	100%	332	7%	34	38	21	100%	224
		5 - 9.9	18%	18	28	36	100%	431	7%	36	38	19	100%	302
		10 or more	20%	18	23	39	100%	327	8%	29	43	20	100%	228
			x^2 = 83.68		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .136		x^2 = 21.78		P = .04		$\bar{C}$ = .088	

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Residence Location	School Factors		Educational Aspiration: Uncer-tain	Low	Int.	High	Total: %	No.	Occupational Aspiration: Low	Low-Int.	High-Int.	High	Total: %	No.
City	Grade	10	17%	16	22	45	100%	2825	7%	30	43	20	100%	2012
		11	17%	14	20	49	100%	2743	5%	29	46	20	100%	2033
		12	14%	15	19	52	100%	2257	5%	30	46	19	100%	1647
		13	7%	6	13	74	100%	986	2%	19	51	28	100%	765
			x^2 = 274.72		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .196		x^2 = 72.38		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .118	
	Focus of Program	Academic	10%	6	18	66	100%	5120	3%	21	47	29	100%	3894
		Technical	19%	18	29	34	100%	1812	12%	41	38	9	100%	1288
		Business	24%	33	14	29	100%	1784	4%	38	49	9	100%	1232
			x^2 = 1519.68		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .447		x^2 = 673.34		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .357	
	Academic Marks	59% or less	21%	22	23	34	100%	2004	9%	35	44	12	100%	1474
		60 - 69%	16%	14	22	48	100%	3775	6%	32	45	17	100%	2727
		70 - 79%	10%	9	16	65	100%	2274	2%	23	47	28	100%	1673
		80% or more	6%	4	9	81	100%	669	1%	12	43	44	100%	534
			x^2 = 691.02		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .305		x^2 = 420.34		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .279	
	Distance in Miles	Less than 1	14%	14	20	52	100%	3224	5%	29	46	20	100%	2339
		1 - 2.9	15%	14	19	52	100%	4219	5%	28	46	21	100%	3125
		3 - 3.9	16%	14	21	49	100%	632	6%	28	44	22	100%	474
		5 - 9.9	16%	18	19	47	100%	438	5%	27	46	22	100%	320
		10 or more	16%	19	20	45	100%	277	9%	30	44	17	100%	191
			x^2 = 18.53		P = N.S.				x^2 = 11.72		P = N.S.			

APPENDIX TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS' LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION AND OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATION BY RECREATION FACTORS ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE LOCATION

Residence Location	Recreation Factors	Participation per Week	Educational Aspiration: Uncertain	Low	Int.	High	Total %	Total No.	Occupational Aspiration: Low	Low-Int.	High-Int.	High	Total %	Total No.
Farm														
	School Sports	None	24%	24	24	28	100%	786	18%	38	32	12	100%	519
		1 or 2 hours	21%	27	20	32	100%	138	15%	36	39	10	100%	103
		3 or 4 hours	22%	16	24	38	100%	104	14%	40	34	12	100%	77
		5 or 6 hours	23%	14	21	42	100%	48	10%	39	37	14	100%	41
		7 or more	19%	11	15	55	100%	62	8%	29	49	14	100%	51
			$X^2 = 29.19$		P = .0037		$\bar{C} = .183$		$X^2 = 10.67$		P = N.S.			
	Non-school Sports	None	24%	23	24	29	100%	620	18%	38	34	10	100%	415
		1 or 2 hours	20%	16	24	40	100%	146	11%	33	41	15	100%	111
		3 or 4 hours	24%	25	20	31	100%	146	16%	43	32	9	100%	102
		5 or 6 hours	17%	19	18	46	100%	69	11%	26	50	13	100%	46
		7 or more	27%	25	21	27	100%	158	17%	41	28	14	100%	116
			$X^2 = 19.89$		P = N.S.				$X^2 = 15.73$		P = N.S.			
	Church Activities	None	24%	24	23	29	100%	908	17%	38	35	10	100%	600
		1 or 2 hours	24%	17	16	43	100%	147	13%	40	33	14	100%	126
		3 or 4 hours	9%	9	28	54	100%	43	12%	22	47	19	100%	32
		5 or 6 hours	5%	0	38	57	100%	16	8%	34	33	25	100%	12
		7 or more	14%	41	18	27	100%	22	30%	20	35	15	100%	20
			$X^2 = 38.46$		P = .0001		$\bar{C} = .209$		$X^2 = 14.24$		P = N.S.			
	Youth Clubs or Groups	None	24%	24	23	29	100%	905	18%	38	32	12	100%	612
		1 or 2 hours	22%	15	22	41	100%	138	8%	32	48	12	100%	110
		3 or 4 hours	11%	15	27	47	100%	53	7%	40	40	13	100%	40
		5 or 6 hours	22%	26	26	26	100%	23	20%	33	33	14	100%	15
		7 or more	16%	28	17	39	100%	18	25%	33	33	9	100%	12
			$X^2 = 20.49$		P = N.S.				$X^2 = 16.92$		P = N.S.			
	4-H	None	24%	24	23	29	100%	960	17%	39	33	11	100%	653
		1 or 2 hours	19%	15	23	43	100%	96	8%	33	40	19	100%	75
		3 or 4 hours	21%	9	31	39	100%	65	15%	23	51	11	100%	47
		5 or more	6%	17	12	65	100%	17	19%	31	44	6	100%	16
			$X^2 = 27.03$		P = .01		$\bar{C} = .059$		$X^2 = 16.16$		P = N.S.			
	School Government or Clubs	None	24%	24	22	30	100%	1015	18%	39	33	10	100%	697
		1 or 2 hours	19%	9	23	49	100%	75	3%	22	58	17	100%	60
		3 or 4 hours	8%	12	40	40	100%	25	11%	17	44	28	100%	18
		5 or more	10%	20	15	55	100%	20	7%	28	29	36	100%	14
			$X^2 = 29.92$		P = .001		$\bar{C} = .18$		$X^2 = 39.65$		P = .001		$\bar{C} = .246$	
	Number of Extra-curricular Activities	None	26%	28	23	23	100%	329	19%	41	30	10	100%	204
		1	24%	25	24	27	100%	368	19%	41	30	10	100%	238
		2	24%	17	23	36	100%	216	14%	37	38	11	100%	161
		3	19%	16	19	46	100%	133	13%	31	38	18	100%	111
		4 or more	16%	15	21	48	100%	95	8%	30	47	15	100%	78
			$X^2 = 47.49$		P = .001		$\bar{C} = .221$		$X^2 = 24.17$		P = .0193		$\bar{C} = .199$	

Residence Location	Recreation Factors	Participation per Week	Educational Aspiration						Occupational Aspiration					
			Uncertain	Low	Int.	High	Total %	Total No.	Low	Low-Int.	High-Int.	High	Total %	Total No.
City		None	16%	16	21	47	100%	5327	5%	31	46	18	100%	3815
	School Sports	1 or 2 hours	13%	13	21	53	100%	1129	5%	25	48	22	100%	861
		3 or 4 hours	13%	10	16	59	100%	699	5%	27	42	26	100%	515
		5 or 6 hours	11%	10	19	60	100%	557	4%	24	47	25	100%	428
		7 or more	12%	9	15	64	100%	1139	5%	24	43	28	100%	865
			X^2 = 172.88		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .153		X^2 = 79.33		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .122	
		None	16%	17	20	47	100%	4504	5%	31	46	18	100%	3177
	Non-School Sports	1 or 2 hours	14%	11	21	54	100%	1228	3%	28	46	23	100%	935
		3 or 4 hours	13%	11	20	56	100%	1089	4%	29	44	23	100%	808
		5 or 6 hours	14%	11	20	55	100%	638	6%	25	48	21	100%	465
		7 or more	13%	11	17	59	100%	1388	7%	24	44	25	100%	1097
			X^2 = 107.93		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .121		X^2 = 69.16		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .114	
		None	16%	15	19	50	100%	7077	6%	29	45	20	100%	5138
	Church Activities	1 or 2 hours	12%	8	19	61	100%	1256	3%	26	45	26	100%	958
		3 or 4 hours	10%	14	23	53	100%	288	3%	24	48	25	100%	218
		5 or 6 hours	8%	14	18	60	100%	94	0%	36	41	23	100%	69
		7 or more	16%	16	16	52	100%	127	10%	18	47	25	100%	92
			X^2 = 84.51		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .108		X^2 = 48.42		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .095	
		None	16%	15	20	49	100%	6742	5%	30	45	20	100%	4848
	Youth Clubs or Groups	1 or 2 hours	12%	10	20	58	100%	1086	4%	23	48	25	100%	838
		3 or 4 hours	12%	8	23	57	100%	493	4%	24	47	25	100%	386
		5 or 6 hours	13%	12	19	56	100%	228	3%	25	51	21	100%	175
		7 or more	9%	10	20	61	100%	296	4%	25	48	23	100%	232
			X^2 = 88.18		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .109		X^2 = 44.01		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .091	
		None	15%	14	20	51	100%	8761	5%	28	46	21	100%	6415
	4-H	1 or 2 hours	13%	13	36	38	100%	39	3%	34	38	25	100%	32
		3 or 4 hours	9%	17	13	61	100%	23	0%	47	40	13	100%	15
		5 or more	18%	17	12	53	100%	17	16%	17	50	17	100%	12
			X^2 = 9.17		P = N.S.				X^2 not applicable to data					
		None	16%	16	21	47	100%	7224	6%	31	45	18	100%	5200
	School Government or Clubs	1 or 2 hours	8%	7	16	69	100%	943	3%	20	48	29	100%	727
		3 or 4 hours	8%	6	14	72	100%	344	2%	16	50	32	100%	278
		5 or more	7%	7	15	71	100%	332	2%	16	47	35	100%	272
			X^2 = 293.25		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .202		X^2 = 175.96		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .183	
		None	20%	22	20	38	100%	2082	5%	35	46	14	100%	1416
	Number of Extra-curricular Activities	1	15%	14	21	50	100%	2763	7%	30	45	18	100%	1997
		2	13%	11	21	55	100%	2146	5%	27	44	24	100%	1603
		3	12%	8	16	64	100%	1217	3%	22	49	26	100%	937
		4 or more	8%	7	17	68	100%	646	2%	18	47	33	100%	536
			X^2 = 394.68		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .228		X^2 = 185.16		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .184	

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)

Residence Location	Recreation Factors	Participation per Week	Educational Aspiration: Uncertain	Low	Int.	High	Total %	Total No.	Occupational Aspiration: Low	Low-Int.	High-Int.	High	Total %	Total No.
Town	School Sports	None	17%	18	22	43	100%	2983	7%	32	43	18	100%	1978
		1 or 2 hours	15%	9	23	53	100%	891	5%	27	47	21	100%	628
		3 or 4 hours	12%	12	21	55	100%	608	6%	28	45	21	100%	445
		5 or 6 hours	11%	9	19	61	100%	424	3%	23	45	29	100%	298
		7 or more	12%	6	16	66	100%	595	5%	24	45	26	100%	458
			X^2 = 199.25		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .207		X^2 = 47.78		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .123	
	Non-School Sports	None	17%	17	22	44	100%	2532	7%	31	44	18	100%	1633
		1 or 2 hours	15%	11	22	52	100%	888	4%	26	45	25	100%	661
		3 or 4 hours	14%	11	21	54	100%	769	5%	29	45	21	100%	539
		5 or 6 hours	17%	10	20	53	100%	422	5%	28	47	20	100%	321
		7 or more	12%	12	17	59	100%	897	8%	28	42	22	100%	655
			X^2 = 91.80		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .142		X^2 = 28.69		P = .0044		$\bar{C}$ = .101	
	Church Activities	None	16%	15	21	48	100%	4318	7%	30	44	19	100%	2954
		1 or 2 hours	13%	10	20	57	100%	922	5%	26	44	25	100%	664
		3 or 4 hours	13%	8	25	54	100%	173	4%	31	44	21	100%	118
		5 or 6 hours	18%	11	23	48	100%	44	0%	31	34	35	100%	32
		7 or more	16%	16	19	49	100%	37	0%	17	48	35	100%	29
			X^2 = 41.69		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .096		X^2 = 27.32		P = .0069		$\bar{C}$ = .098	
	Youth Clubs or Groups	None	16%	16	20	48	100%	4057	7%	30	44	19	100%	2743
		1 or 2 hours	14%	9	23	54	100%	818	4%	26	45	25	100%	606
		3 or 4 hours	14%	11	25	50	100%	339	4%	28	43	25	100%	239
		5 or 6 hours	17%	7	24	52	100%	114	6%	25	43	26	100%	81
		7 or more	14%	11	18	57	100%	166	7%	28	48	17	100%	127
			X^2 = 41.63		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .096		X^2 = 24.16		P = .0193		$\bar{C}$ = .092	
	4-H	None	15%	14	21	50	100%	5409	6%	29	44	21	100%	3747
		1 or 2 hours	10%	23	23	44	100%	43	4%	27	46	23	100%	22
		3 or 4 hours	11%	11	28	50	100%	18	0%	33	34	33	100%	9
		5 or more	0%	56	22	22	100%	9	11%	45	33	11	100%	9
			X^2 = 18.58		P = .05		$\bar{C}$ = .065		X^2 not applicable to data					
	School Government or Clubs	None	17%	16	21	46	100%	4521	7%	31	44	18	100%	3059
		1 or 2 hours	11%	6	18	65	100%	558	3%	23	45	29	100%	427
		3 or 4 hours	10%	6	18	66	100%	237	2%	16	46	36	100%	177
		5 or more	7%	4	15	74	100%	176	3%	20	44	33	100%	133
			X^2 = 166.91		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .193		X^2 = 95.117		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .176	
	Number of Extra-curricular Activities	None	20%	24	20	36	100%	1173	9%	35	42	14	100%	707
		1	16%	16	22	46	100%	1564	7%	33	43	17	100%	1064
		2	14%	10	21	55	100%	1411	5%	26	46	23	100%	1009
		3	13%	9	19	59	100%	823	4%	27	45	24	100%	619
		4 or more	10%	6	20	64	100%	542	4%	21	45	30	100%	412
			X^2 = 258.13		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .234		X^2 = 95.43		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .173	

Residence Location	Recreation Factors	Participation per Week	Educational Aspiration: Uncertain	Low	Int.	High	Total %	Total No.	Occupational Aspiration: Low	Low-Int.	High-Int.	High	Total %	Total No.
City		None	16%	16	21	47	100%	5327	5%	31	46	18	100%	3815
	School Sports	1 or 2 hours	13%	13	21	53	100%	1129	5%	25	48	22	100%	861
		3 or 4 hours	15%	10	16	59	100%	699	5%	27	42	26	100%	515
		5 or 6 hours	11%	10	19	60	100%	557	4%	24	47	25	100%	428
		7 or more	12%	9	15	64	100%	1139	5%	24	43	28	100%	865
			X^2 = 172.88		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .153		X^2 = 79.53		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .122	
	Non-School Sports	None	16%	17	20	47	100%	4504	5%	31	46	18	100%	3177
		1 or 2 hours	14%	11	21	54	100%	1228	3%	28	46	23	100%	935
		3 or 4 hours	13%	11	20	56	100%	1089	4%	29	44	23	100%	808
		5 or 6 hours	14%	11	20	55	100%	638	6%	25	48	21	100%	465
		7 or more	13%	11	17	59	100%	1388	7%	24	44	25	100%	1097
			X^2 = 107.93		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .121		X^2 = 69.16		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .114	
	Church Activities	None	16%	15	19	50	100%	7077	6%	29	45	20	100%	5138
		1 or 2 hours	12%	8	19	61	100%	1256	3%	26	45	26	100%	958
		3 or 4 hours	10%	14	23	53	100%	288	3%	24	48	25	100%	218
		5 or 6 hours	8%	14	18	60	100%	94	0%	36	41	23	100%	69
		7 or more	16%	16	16	52	100%	127	10%	18	47	25	100%	92
			X^2 = 84.51		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .108		X^2 = 48.42		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .095	
	Youth Clubs or Groups	None	16%	15	20	49	100%	6742	5%	30	45	20	100%	4848
		1 or 2 hours	12%	10	20	58	100%	1086	4%	23	48	25	100%	838
		3 or 4 hours	12%	8	23	57	100%	493	4%	24	47	25	100%	386
		5 or 6 hours	13%	12	19	56	100%	228	3%	25	51	21	100%	175
		7 or more	9%	10	20	61	100%	296	4%	25	48	23	100%	232
			X^2 = 88.18		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .109		X^2 = 44.01		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .091	
	4-H	None	15%	14	20	51	100%	8761	5%	28	46	21	100%	6415
		1 or 2 hours	13%	13	36	38	100%	39	3%	34	38	25	100%	32
		3 or 4 hours	9%	17	13	61	100%	23	0%	47	40	13	100%	15
		5 or more	18%	17	12	53	100%	17	16%	17	50	17	100%	12
			X^2 = 9.17		P = N.S.				X^2 not applicable to data					
	School Government or Clubs	None	16%	16	21	47	100%	7224	6%	31	45	18	100%	5200
		1 or 2 hours	8%	7	16	69	100%	943	3%	20	48	29	100%	727
		3 or 4 hours	8%	6	14	72	100%	344	2%	16	50	32	100%	278
		5 or more	7%	7	15	71	100%	332	2%	16	47	35	100%	272
			X^2 = 293.25		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .202		X^2 = 175.96		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .183	
	Number of Extra-curricular Activities	None	20%	22	20	38	100%	2082	5%	35	46	14	100%	1416
		1	15%	14	21	50	100%	2763	7%	30	45	18	100%	1997
		2	13%	11	21	55	100%	2146	3%	27	44	24	100%	1603
		3	12%	8	16	64	100%	1217	3%	22	49	26	100%	937
		4 or more	8%	7	17	68	100%	646	2%	18	47	33	100%	536
			X^2 = 394.68		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .228		X^2 = 185.16		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .184	

APPENDIX TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS' LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION AND OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATION BY THE MOBILITY FACTOR ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE LOCATION

Residence Location	Willingness to Leave	Educational Aspiration						Occupational Aspiration					
		Uncertain	Low	Int.	High	Total %	Total No.	Low	Low-Int.	High-Int.	High	Total %	Total No.
Farm	Yes	17%	21	22	40	100%	483	13%	36	39	12	100%	333
	No	17%	40	25	18	100%	205	22%	39	30	9	100%	154
	Uncertain	35%	17	20	28	100%	396	19%	39	31	11	100%	269
		X^2 = 89.82		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .341		X^2 = 11.27		P = N.S.			
Village	Yes	14%	16	24	46	100%	2657	6%	35	41	18	100%	1874
	No	15%	41	24	20	100%	850	12%	40	37	11	100%	568
	Uncertain	30%	17	22	31	100%	1711	10%	42	36	12	100%	1105
		X^2 = 488.93		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .361		X^2 = 55.67		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .153	
Town	Yes	10%	11	21	58	100%	2713	5%	27	46	22	100%	1936
	No	13%	30	24	33	100%	733	8%	35	42	15	100%	499
	Uncertain	24%	13	20	43	100%	1900	7%	31	43	19	100%	1260
		X^2 = 395.89		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .324		X^2 = 33.39		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .117	
City	Yes	8%	11	19	62	100%	2992	4%	26	47	23	100%	2276
	No	14%	29	24	33	100%	1865	7%	34	45	14	100%	1347
	Uncertain	21%	10	18	51	100%	3696	5%	29	45	21	100%	2657
		X^2 = 747.69		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .35		X^2 = 72.99		P = .001		$\bar{C}$ = .132	